



# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

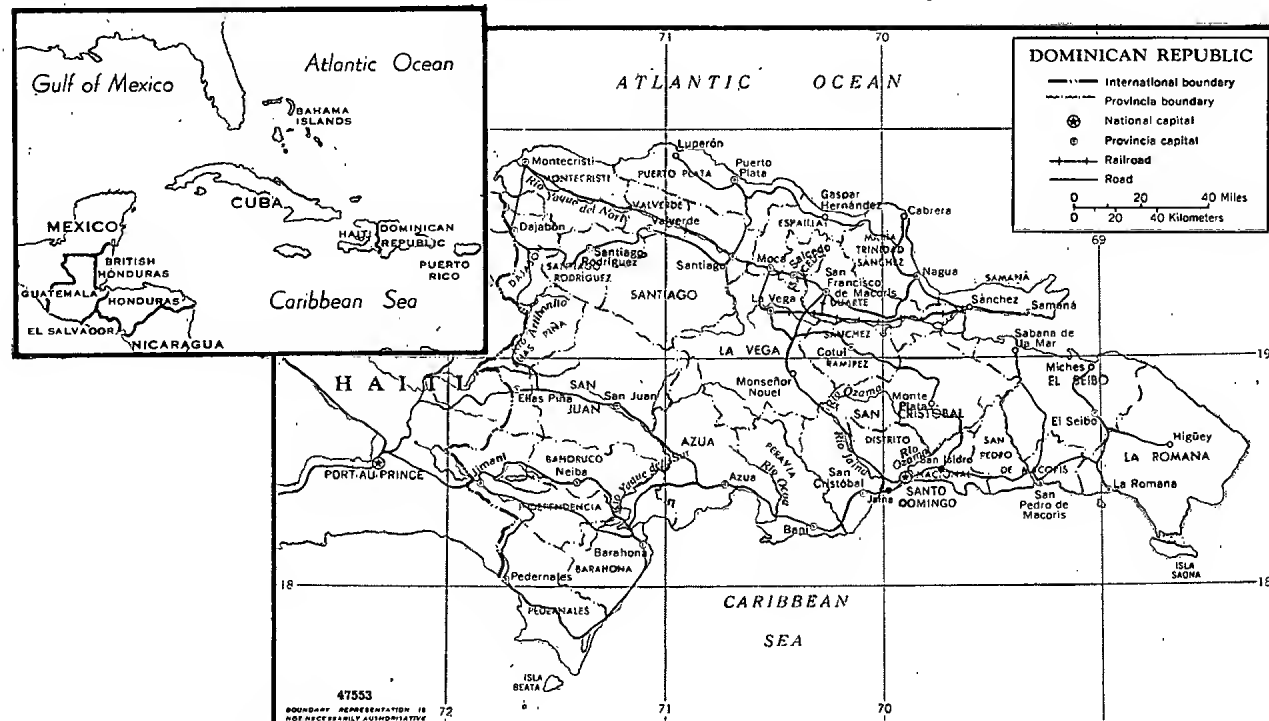
## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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25 MAY 1965

~~TOP SECRET~~



DAILY BRIEF  
25 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM

Dominican Republic

Imbert has made yet another bid for broader political support.

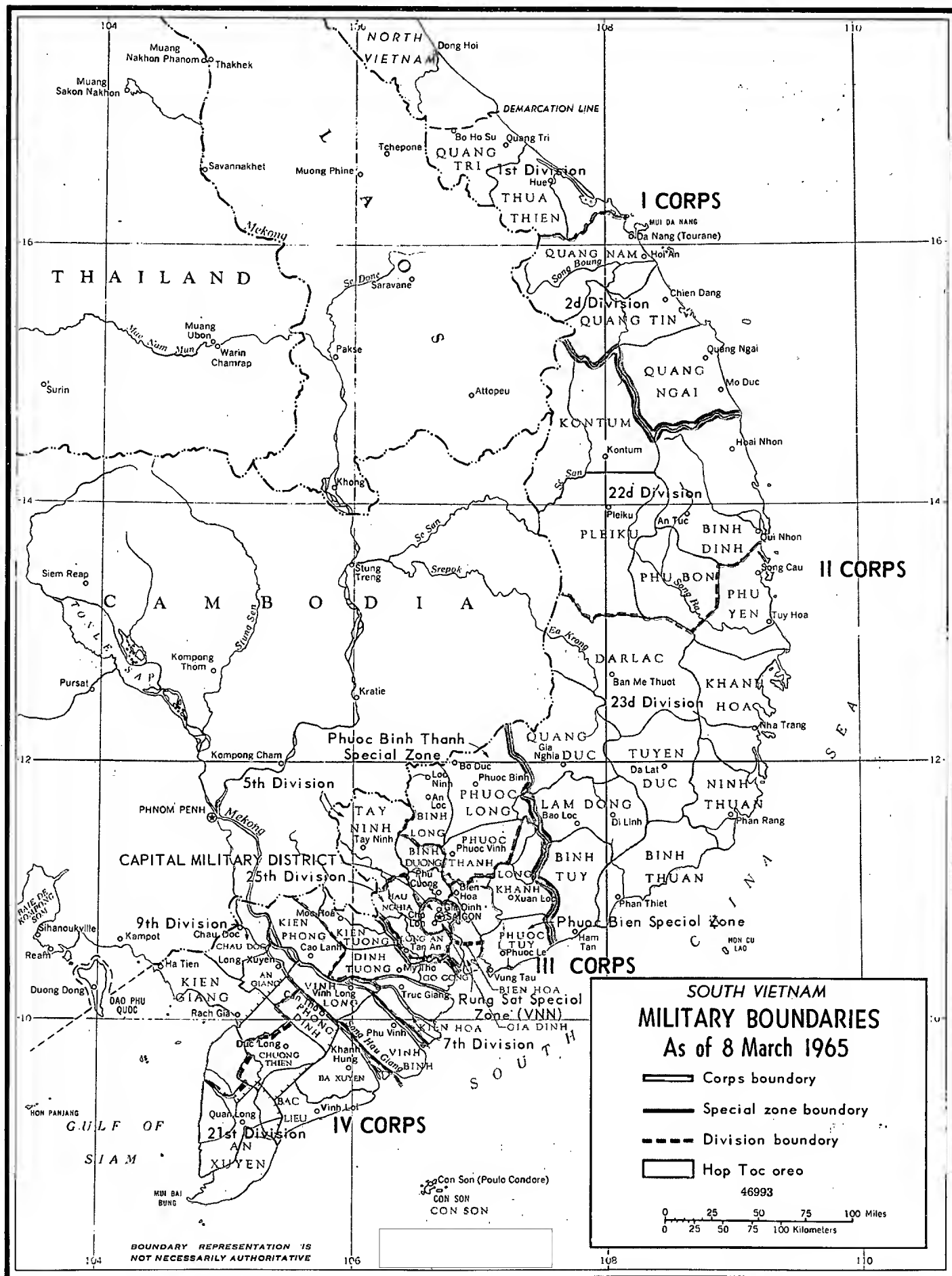
He has suggested that, in place of "foreign formulas," a provisional legislative council be set up. He probably has in mind a format somewhat similar to the Council of Government set up after the Trujillo assassination.

It is fairly certain that Caamano and company will reject this latest Imbert gambit out of hand.

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The interior remains generally quiet. The people in the provinces seem to be waiting the outcome of the military and political confrontation in the capital. Some food shortages continue to be reported.

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**DAILY BRIEF**  
**25 MAY 1965**

**1. Vietnam**

Premier Quat today finally announced his long-awaited cabinet changes to the National Legislative Council. They have apparently not yet been formally approved by Chief of State Suu, as required by the provisional charter.

There may be trouble about this. Suu's actual motives are not apparent, but he told Ambassador Taylor he feels Quat's procedure in the matter has been unconstitutional. Suu thinks the whole cabinet must resign in order to be changed.

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**2. Indonesia**

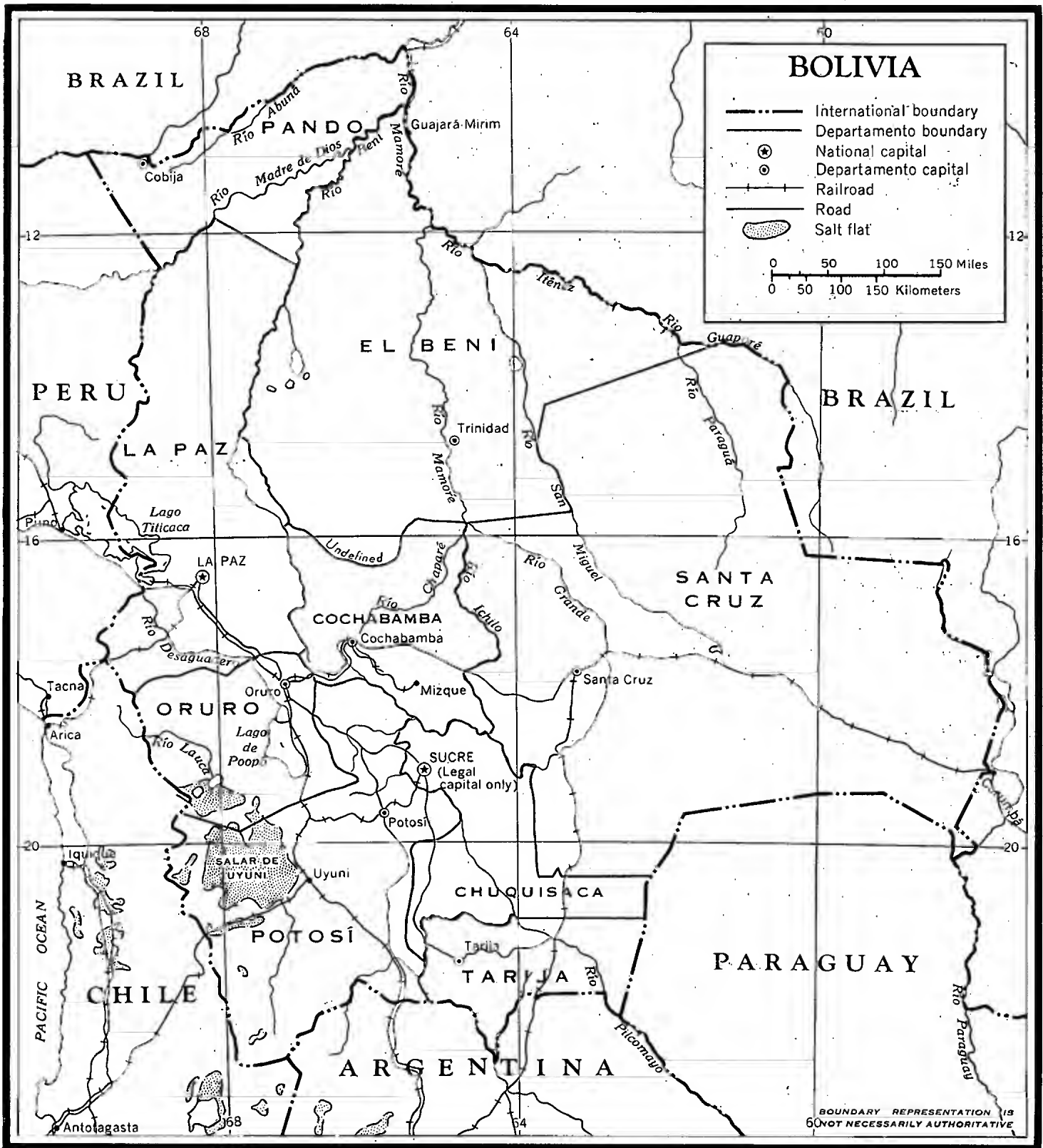
Sukarno today appointed two more Communist Party members to his cabinet. There are now five known Communists and four pro-Communists in Sukarno's government.

Last Sunday, in a speech at the Communist Party's 45th anniversary celebration, Sukarno praised the party to the skies as the "most revolutionary progressive group" in the nation. He called party chairman Aidit a "fortress" of Indonesia, and concluded by telling the Communists to "go ahead, go ahead, go ahead."

**3. Brazil**

According to the press, there was a terrorist bomb incident today in the port city of Porto Alegre. It appears to have been locally generated and presents no threat to President Castello Branco's regime.

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#### 4. Bolivia

The situation has been relatively quiet today, but remains acutely dangerous.

The standstill agreement signed last night by General Ovando and student and labor leaders has been under discussion all day in the government, but no details about this have come in.

It is still not clear why Ovando halted the military occupation of the mines. It may be that he lost his nerve in the face of signs of disaffection in the army. Some 200 troops surrendered their arms to civilians in one of the battles on the outskirts of La Paz yesterday. Today, a group of junior and noncommissioned officers met to express their opposition to the government's plans.

Barrientos' position in the events of the last twenty-four hours is unclear. A member of the junta is reported to have indicated today that unspecified changes in the armed forces leadership and the junta are imminent.

#### 5. Colombia

Although Bogota is quiet under the state of siege, political pressure is high. The Communist and other adult instigators of the student agitation of the past several days have run for cover, fearing a government crackdown.

President Valencia still seems disposed to dictate into law certain reform measures. The mood of Congress, however, and of the Liberal party leadership is opposed to this.

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## 6. United Kingdom

Foreign Office planners have started mulling over what should be done in case of a decision by De Gaulle to pull out of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. So far, they have taken only a preliminary cut at the problem, but definitely feel that nothing should be done to force the issue until after the French elections in December.

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The French say they will not participate in "Fallex 66," the huge exercise now in preparation for next year.

## 7. Cyprus

Interior Minister Georkatzis says President Makarios is thinking seriously of asking what the US would be prepared to undertake to bring about a solution of the Cyprus problem. Georkatzis says that he himself thinks a solution can only be achieved through US initiative.

According to Georkatzis, the Cypriot "special approach" would be made either through Ambassador Belcher or by a Cypriot Government representative to Secretary Rusk.

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